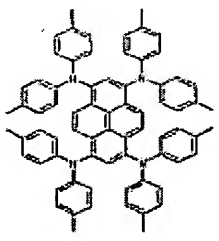
REMARKS

Claims 1-10 currently are pending.

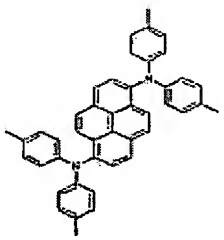
Claims 1-2 and 6-9 are rejected under 35 USC § 102(e) as being anticipated by Sotoyama et al. (U.S. Pre Grant Publication 2004/0053069). Claims 1 and 3-5 are rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) over Sotoyama et al. in view of Robello et al. (U.S. Pre Grant Publication 2005/0123787). Applicants again herein submit a translation of the foreign priority document along with a copy of the stamped postcard indicating the Patent Office received it on November 28, 2005.

Alternatively, Applicants argue the merits of the rejections under 35 USC §§ 102(e) and 103(a).

Sotoyama et al. teaches a material which has the structure of 1, 3, 6, 8-tetrasubstituted pyrene that is used as a **green emitting** material. Sotoyama et al. uses the material for a green electroluminescent device. The present invention teaches an organic electroluminescent device comprising a chemical material with structure of disubstituted pyrene which is used as a **blue emitting** material. The present invention therefore uses material for a blue electroluminescent device. Below Applicants show the PhotoLuminescence (PL). For example, PhotoLuminescence (PL) characteristics between the final material of Sotoyama et al. (R1) and the final material of the present invention (S25) are as follows.

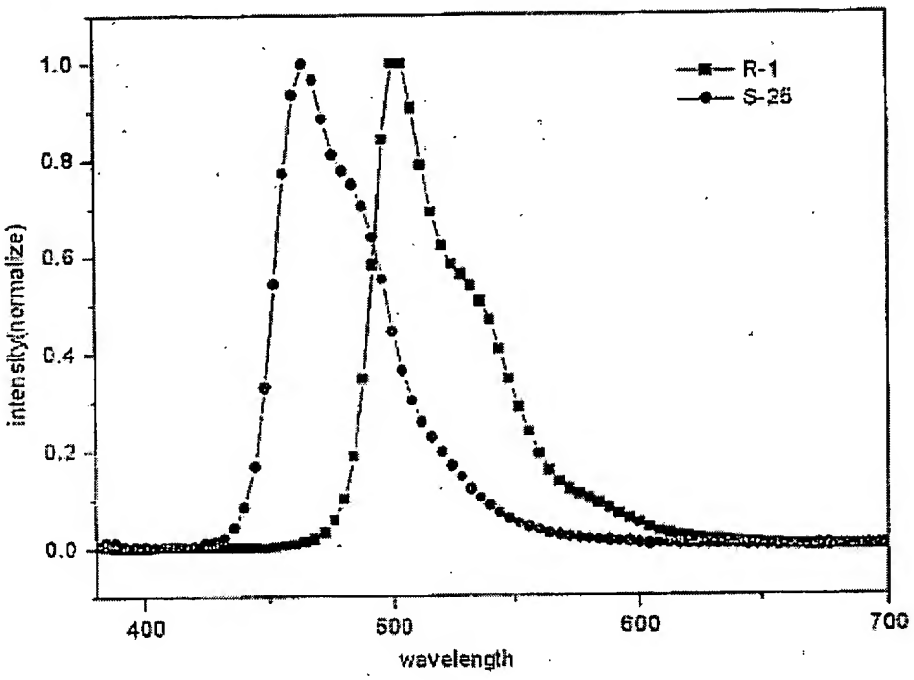


R-1



S-25

PL Spectrum grape



PL Spectrum grape shows that the maximum PL wave of the R1 is the green wave at 500 nm while the maximum PL wave of S25 is blue at 464 nm.

Also, Sotoyama et al. and the present invention teach a different synthesis method and synthesis yield. The synthesis method and synthesis yield of 1, 3, 6, 8-tetrasubstituted pyrene are different than those of the disubstituted pyrene of the present invention. In the synthesis method of 1, 3, 6, 8-tetrasubstituted pyrene of Sotoyama et al., the pyrene is dissolved into metrobenzene, and the 1, 3, 6, 8-tetrasubstituted pyrene is obtained by putting bromine into the pyrene solution. Then, ethyl alcohol is put into the 1, 3, 6, 8-tetrasubstituted pyrene solution and after stirring and filtering, more than 98% of 1, 3, 6, 8-tetrasubstituted pyrene is obtained.

In contrast, the synthesis method of disubstituted pyrene of the present invention first dissolves pyrene into tetrachlorocarbone and then 1, 6-dibromopyrene is obtained by putting

bromine into the tetrachlorocarbone solution. After the 1, 6-dibromopyrene is recrystalized three or more times, about 34 % of the 1,6-dibromopyrene and 37% of the 1,8-dibromopyrene are obtained. Consequently only 34% of the dibromopyrene separated and is used as the material of the present invention.

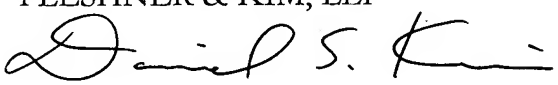
In view of the above, Applicants respectfully submit that the cited references do not disclose or suggest the elements of the present invention as claimed.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that any additional changes would place the application in better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney, Daniel S. Kim, at the telephone number listed below.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this, concurrent and future replies, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 16-0607 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,
FLESHNER & KIM, LLP



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